

Our Planet ISSUES

THE GLOBAL MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE

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جنبش جهانی برای تغییر - الحركة العالمية للتغيير

ग्लोबल मूवमेंट फॉर चेंज

Глобальное движение за перемены

পরিবর্তনের জন্য বিশ্বব্যাপী আন্দোলন

Le global movement pour changer

Join the global movement for change!

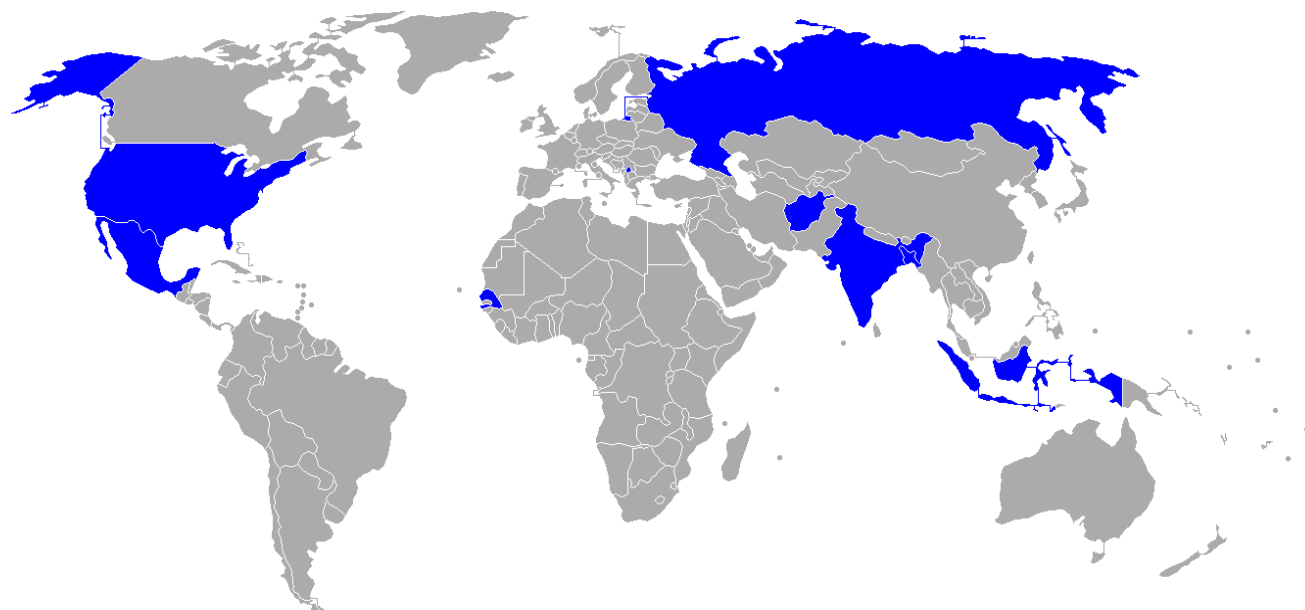


Against the Inequality, Poverty and Environmental Pollutions

Inequality Age	3
IMPACTS OF FAST FASHION ON THE ENVIRONMENT	7
Water pollution in Kosovo	8
The Environmental Impact of Agricultural Production	10
Reduce CO2 emissions from oil field	11
If not us, then who?	15
la pollution de l'air /Air pollution	16
Decrease the air pollutions by less use of private vehicles!	17

۳	عصر نابرابری
۱۳	اختزال انبعاثات ثنائي أوكسيد الكربون
۱۶	آلودگی هوا
۱۷	با استفاده کمتر از وسایط نقلیه شخصی آلودگی هوا را کاهش دهید!

Global Solidarity for Positive Changes!



Afghanistan

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Attention!

This magazine is the voice of students and millions of sufferer people from different countries, places and cultures but not the authorities! And also, [this is an opportunity for the students and the others to practice and expressing themselves towards global solidarity for positive changes!](#) There is a basic rule for all in this Global Movement and its global magazine, it is **"Treat everyone with kindness and respect"**. Academic Research Group ARG and "the Global Movement for Change GMC and their magazines and sites are not responsible for the contents accuracy! All the responsibilities regarding the contents are on the writers/senders of the contents. **Issuing the contents in the magazines/sites does not mean the confirmation for those contents. ARG & GMC/OPI**



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23 November 2018

Inequality Age

عصر نابرابری

یما حمید

شاعر، نویسنده و پژوهشگر

فعال جهانی در زمینه محیط زیست، نابرابری و فقر

۲۳ نوامبر ۲۰۱۸

Inequality is the oldest and the biggest problem of the human social life! Indeed, this is one of the main issues that humanity has not solved it. Inequality has had the most negative results on human life in each society throughout the history.



نابرابری قدیمی ترین و بزرگترین مشکل زندگی اجتماعی انسان است! در واقع، این یکی از مسائل اصلی است که بشریت آن را حل نکرده است. نابرابری نتایج منفی بر زندگی انسان در هر جامعه در طول تاریخ داشته است.

The history of inequality

Inequality has a long history and it has been always in the human's social life in different forms. Inequality has a long history and it has been always in the human's social life in different forms. But, in the present socioeconomics forms, the history of inequality returns to that time, that the class's forms of the society had begun to start to be formed.



تاریخ نابرابری

نابرابری تاریخی طولانی دارد و همیشه در زندگی اجتماعی انسان در اشکال مختلف بوده است. اما، در اشکال اجتماعی و

اقتصادی فعلی، تاریخ نابرابری به آن زمان باز می گردد، که اشکال طبقاتی جامعه شروع به تشکیل شدن کردند.

Therefore, the history of the foundation of these forms of the inequality returns back to some thousand years ago when the history has begun. In fact, the inequality and the unfair systems of the human's social class life are the result of each other and support each other.



بنابراین، تاریخ بنیاد این اشکال نابرابری به چند هزار سال پیش، زمانی که تاریخ آغاز شده است، باز می گردد. در حقیقت، نابرابری و نظام های ناعادلانه طبقاتی زندگی اجتماعی انسان، نتیجه یکدیگر هستند و یکدیگر را پشتیبانی می کنند.

The root of inequality

Progress in making work tools, increased the ability of the primary humans to produce more than their needs. Therefore, the surplus products came into existence. These surplus products were being distributed under an unjustly system among those who had been involved in producing them.

This is the starting date of inequality with a long epoch of some thousand years that currently continues. So we are living in the epoch of inequality, because there is a huge gap between the rich and the poor in the societies and this gap is going to be bigger and bigger every day.

ریشه نابرابری

پیشرفت در ساخت ابزار کار، توانایی انسانهای اولیه را برای تولید بیشتر از نیازهایشان افزایش داد. بنابراین، محصولات مازاد به وجود آمد. این محصولات مازاد تحت یک سیستم ناعادلانه در میان کسانی که در تولید آنها مشارکت داشتند توزیع می شدند.

این تاریخ شروع نابرابری با طول عمر چند هزار ساله است که در حال حاضر همچنان ادامه دارد. بنابراین ما در دوره نابرابری زندگی می کنیم، زیرا شکاف بزرگی بین اغنیاء و فقراء در جوامع وجود دارد و این شکاف هر روز بزرگتر و بزرگتر می شود.



As it is reported by Oxfam on 22 January 2018:

"Richest 1 percent bagged 82 percent of wealth created last year - poorest half of humanity got nothing"

همانطور که توسط آکسفام در ۲۲ جنوری ۲۰۱۸ گزارش شده است:

"یک درصد ثروتمندترین ۸۲ درصد ثروتی را که سال گذشته ایجاد شده بود تصاحب کردند - فقیرترین نیمی از بشریت هیچ چیزی را صاحب نشدند"

This report obviously indicates the current inequality. It is a strong confirmation that the humanity life has become worse than the past in this period of the inequality age.

این گزارش با وضاحت نابرابری فعلی را نشان می دهد. تاییدی قوی از بدتر شدن زندگی بشریت در این دوره از نابرابری می باشد.



Conclusion

Inequality is the oldest and the biggest problem of the human's social life. During some thousands years from that time that history has been started it is damaging seriously the human's life and the nature every day.

The inequality is currently a serious challenge in front of the humanity and especially the next generations.

The main responsibility of the humanity (the current generation and the next generations) is the important task of transforming the inequality epoch to the equality epoch, that it is the greatest task to change the unfair form of living to the fair form of living.

نتیجه گیری

نابرابری قدیمی ترین و بزرگترین مشکل زندگی اجتماعی انسان است. در طی چند هزار سال از آن زمان که تاریخ آغاز شده است، به طور جدی به زندگی انسان و طبیعت آسیب می رساند.

نابرابری در حال حاضر یک چالش جدی در مقابل بشریت و به ویژه نسل های بعدی است.

مسئولیت اصلی بشریت (نسل فعلی و نسل های بعدی) وظیفه مهم تبدیل دوره نابرابری به دوره برابری است، که این بزرگترین کار برای تغییر شکل ناعادلانه زندگی به شکل منصفانه زندگی است.

Otherwise, the human social life and also the balance of the nature systems (environment) will collapse at the result of this unfairly inequality because the human social life and the balance of the nature systems (environment) will be safe only with fair behaviors and fair actions of the humans.

در غیر این صورت، زندگی اجتماعی انسان و همچنین تعادل سیستم های طبیعت (محیط زیست) در نتیجه این نابرابری ناعادلانه سقوط خواهد کرد زیرا زندگی اجتماعی انسان و تعادل سیستم های طبیعت (محیط زیست) تنها با رفتارهای عادلانه و اقدامات عادلانه انسان ها امن خواهد بود.



Although the current situation is dangerous and the inequality has put the humanity and the nature in very bad conditions of the poverty, environmental pollutions and climate change, wars, immigrations and displacements, diseases and etc.

اگر چه وضعیت فعلی خطرناک است و نابرابری بشریت و طبیعت را در شرایط بسیار بد فقر، آلودگی های محیط زیستی و تغییرات آب و هوایی، جنگ ها، مهاجرت ها و جابجائی ها، بیماری ها و غیره قرار داده است.



But still there is time to stop the wrong way. In case of delay, at the end of 21st century - the current century - working for preventing the collapsing of the human social life and the nature systems (environment) will be so hard or even impossible.

اما هنوز هم زمان برای متوقف کردن راه اشتباه وجود دارد. در صورت تاخیر، در پایان قرن بیست و یکم - قرن حاضر - کار برای جلوگیری از سقوط زندگی اجتماعی انسان و سیستم های طبیعت (محیط زیست) بسیار سخت و یا حتی غیر ممکن خواهد بود.

IMPACTS OF FAST FASHION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

TASHEFA. S
ENGINEER

We might have to pay a hefty price for a greener earth in the long run owing to the adverse effects fast fashion has on the environment.

Fast fashion brands have cut away the time required for a fashion trend to move from the ramp to shopping bags and that too at a price affordable by the masses. Although this comes as a cheap and chic alternative to expensive fashion, we might have to pay a hefty price for a greener earth in the long run owing to the adverse effects fast fashion has on the environment.

This trend of doing away with clothes as quickly as they were bought is fuelled by unwillingness to mend clothes and fashion houses that keep churning out new styles that immediately outdo current fashion trends, rendering them obsolete. For example, supermarket fashion that enables shoppers to pick up clothes along with

the week's grocery, implants a notion of easy availability and disposability of clothes. Therefore, there's a lesser need to mend or reuse clothes.

So, what are the adverse effects? Most fast fashion clothes are usually made of synthetic materials and cotton. While washing synthetic materials like polyester in washing machines release plastic microfibers small enough to pass undetected by sewage treatment systems and into water bodies where they have a high chance to be consumed accidentally by planktons and eventually humans as they progress up the food chain, genetically modified cotton requires tons of pesticides in order to be cultivated. What's more, one cotton shirt requires about 2500 liters of water to see the light of shopping malls and clothing stores. Moreover, chemicals used in the dyes of these clothes add to the already increasing list of water pollutants.

We as ardent shoppers can invest in garments that were manufactured in eco-friendly ways and send our old clothes to charity centers or fashion something elegant from the "seemingly" useless pieces of fabric to make sure

they are reused as many times as possible before being tossed away for good. For example, one could easily transform a shawl into a chic throw or craft a splendid bag from a pair of torn jeans. There are lots of DIY tutorials online for the same. So, if you've got the will to get your hands dirty, a pair of good 'ol scissors and some other sundry items, the internet will lead you on the ramp walk journey of becoming reuse queen (or king.)

Let's not rip away the ephemeral tapestry carefully woven over time by Mother Nature in our quest for owning and slaying the fast paced fashion trends. Go green.

DIY is the Activity of making or repairing things yourself, especially in your home. **DIY** is an abbreviation for "Do-it-yourself".

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Edon Morina
ENGINEER

Water pollution in Kosovo

A simple question would be: Do you know who is the factor for polluting the environment? Of course, the answer would be that all of this pollution is coming by human activity. As we use the goods of this planet, why not taking care about keeping it cleaner and healthy because after all we live there. Environment pollution is a worldwide problem that affects in all living species by occurring circumstances that if we do not take actions could destroy the planet and with that everything that lives on it. This pollution could happen in different forms like air pollution, water pollution and ground pollution. It is sure that each form of pollution is related with one another form. Because I am a hydro engineer I decided to write about the water pollution in my country and about bed destruction of the rivers. First of all, I gave a brief review of my country and its hydrography and then I tried to describe how is the state of rivers referring to polluting, and the destruction of them.

Introduction of Kosovo

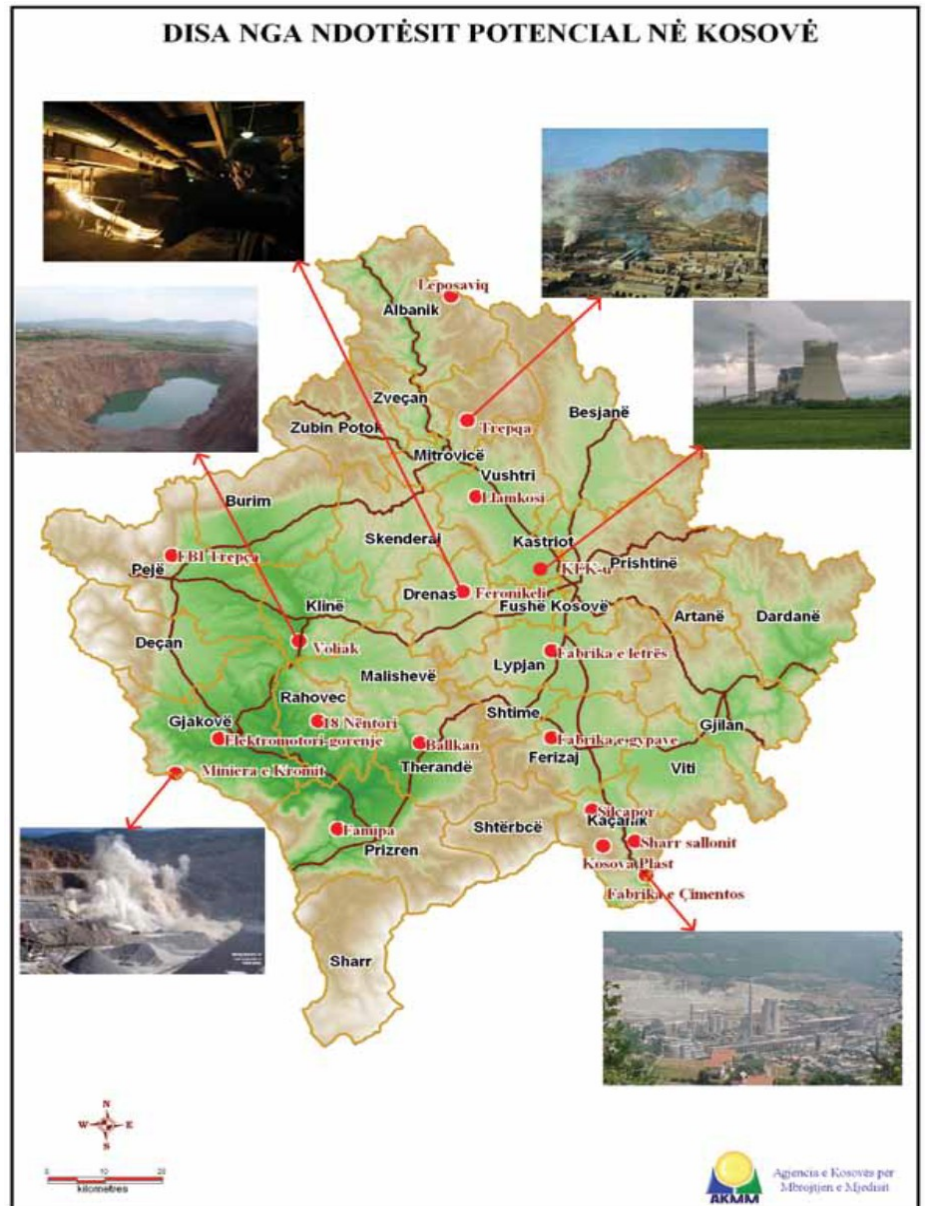
The republic of Kosovo is a new country situated in the

south-eastern of Europe, who declared its independence on February 17, 2008, from Serbia. The republic of Kosovo is a small country with a territory 10,908 m² and with a population around 2 million inhabitants. About 92 % of population is Albanian and the minorities are 4% Serbian people, 2% Bosniak people and Gorani people, 1% Turkish

people and Romani people. It is a developing country, and it is not yet, part of the EU (European Union), but with aspirations for membership.

Hydrography

The water resources of Kosovo are insufficient for its needs, thus in the future is going to be a huge problem if the managing of water resources is not going to be



Discharge of industrial waters in some locations of Kosovo

properly, and if are not taken steps to prohibit the pollution of water. The water distribution is not equal, as the ground water reserves are mostly located in the western side of the country where the surface water reserves are greater. Kosovo is divided in four hydrographical basins: Drini i Bardhë, Ibri, Lepenci and Morava e Binçës.

Water pollution

Kosovo as a developing country is facing with all kinds of pollution of the environment. Water pollution is caused mostly by not treating the water that comes from sewers, industry, and garbage disposal. The heaviest polluted river is the one called Sitnica because it collects all the dirty water from the industry factories and termocentral. The waste water treatment plant is been built but it is not put in operation yet. Kosovo does not have any wastewater treatment plant in function yet. Now most of the population has access in water supply system and sewer system, and one of the main concerns now is treating the waste water by building waste water treatment plants. There are some wastewater treatment plants in construction, and some of them are in the projecting phase in the biggest cities of the country.

THE USE OF INERT FROM RIVER BEDS

After the end of war (1999) the need for construction has reached the highest point. One of the problems until now has been exploiting the gravel from the bed of rivers by some private construction companies that use it for making concrete. This has caused destroying the water regime, making rivers bed

unstable, and flooding the agricultural area near the river.

One of the rivers that are used the most for this purpose is Drini I Bardhë. Recently, the government has taken masses to prevent this occurrence by inspecting and fining the companies that are caught doing this. Next I am going to present some photos of this river:



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MD. TOUHIDUJJAMAN
Agriculturist
MS in Agronomy (Running)

The Environmental Impact of Agricultural Production

Environmental change is one of the greatest unfavorable impacts of farming. Agriculture refers to the practice of rearing domestic animals and crops with the goal of food production. Although agriculture is essential in sustaining human life, the practices associated with it have been known to have certain impacts on the environment. The most notable of these effects includes climate change, deforestation, pollution, and general environmental degradation.

Environmental change:

Agricultural production and environmental change have a proportional relationship. Environmental change influences farming generation through precipitation levels and temperature varieties. Consequently, poor agrarian practices increment environmental change. The most noteworthy environmental change related with agri-

business is achieved by methane, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide, which are all ozone harming substances discharged into the Earth's air from cultivating. Pesticides and composts application influence the nature of air through creation of mixes like phosphorus, nitrate and alkali.

Deforestation:

Across the globe, cases of forests being cleared for agricultural reasons are on the rise with people seeking to increase their scales of agricultural production. Deforestation provides more land for crops and pasture. Deforestation enhances the effects of climate change. Destruction of habitat amongst species also leads to fragmentation and depletion. Extensive deforestation affects the water cycle, which results in interferences with precipitation.

Soil Degradation:

In all ecosystems, the biodiversity held in soil is mas-

sive. Healthy soils are vital to creating ample food production. Although agriculture is not the sole cause of soil degradation, poor farming practices are known to cause a considerable decline in the quality of soil. This mainly results from pesticide contamination, waterlogging and salting. Soil erosion leads to loss of soil fertility and structure.

By what method can the Environmental Impacts of Agriculture be minimized?

The key to protecting the environment against the harmful effects of extensive and unsafe agricultural practices is through sustainable practices.

Sustainable farming incorporates both the conservation of available resources as well as employing farming practices aimed at environmental protection.

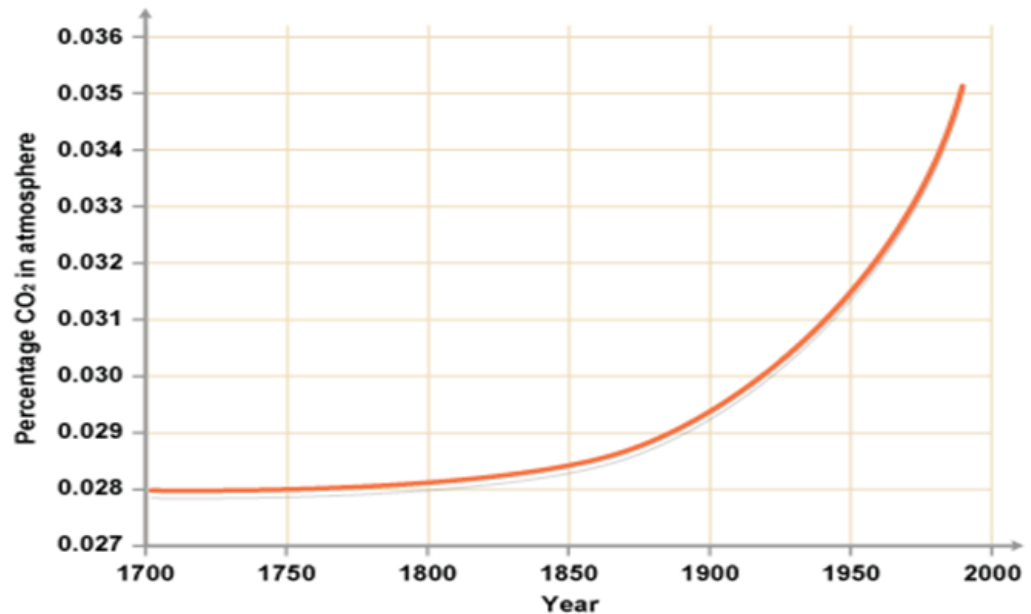
We are the cause, we are the solution.

Reduce CO₂ emissions from oil field

By: Sajad Jasm Muhammed

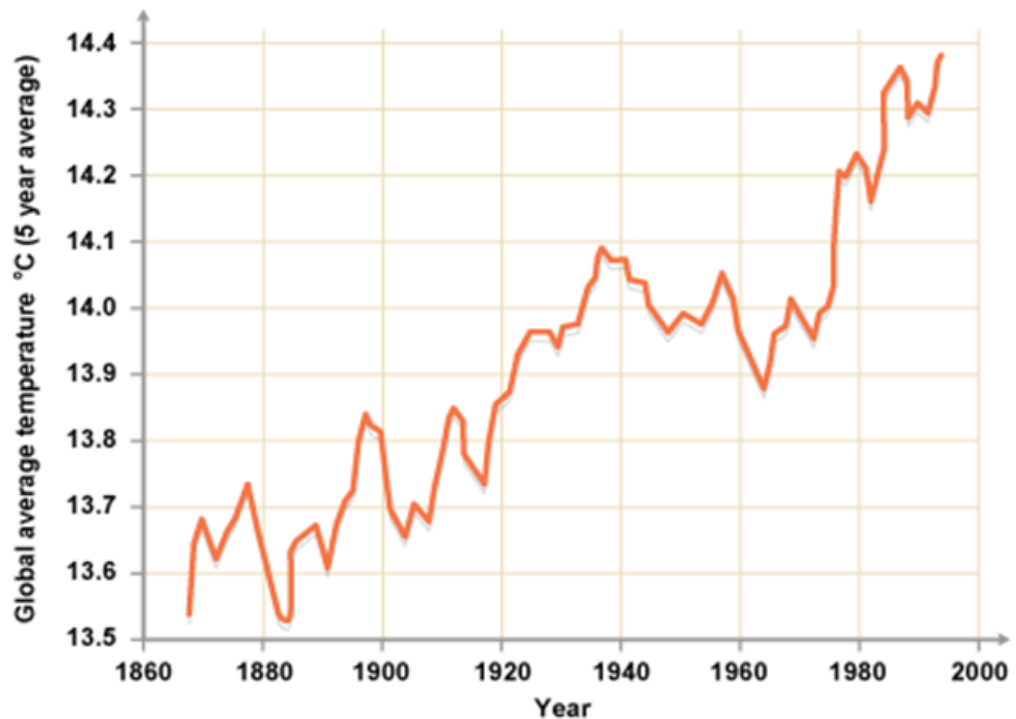
Introduction: Global warming

Carbon dioxide from burning fuels causes global warming, a process capable of changing the world's climate significantly. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen at a higher rate since the 19th century.



As you can see from the graphs, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased steadily over the past 150 years, and so has the average global temperature. Some of this is due to human activity.

Along with other gases such as methane and water vapour, carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. It absorbs heat energy and prevents it escaping from the Earth's surface into space. The greater the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the more heat energy is absorbed and the hotter the Earth becomes.



Results of global warming

A rise of just a few degrees in world temperatures will have a dramatic impact on the climate:

Global weather patterns will change, causing drought in some places and flooding in others.

polar ice caps will melt, raising sea levels and causing increased coastal erosion and flooding of low-lying land – including land where major cities lie

Now, the important question: How can reduce CO₂ emissions from oil fields & other industrial that's produce global warming?

Carbon Dioxide Enhanced Oil Recovery (CO₂ EOR).

The simple definition for CO₂ EOR is by injected CO₂ in reservoir to increase the production.CO₂ EOR occurs after all possible oil is pumped out of the ground using traditional methods. Primary and secondary steps in the extraction of oil include the traditional methods while the tertiary step by CO₂ EOR.

CO₂ EOR has direct environmental benefit. Greatly expanding CO₂ EOR will require approximately 20 billion metric tons of CO₂. While continued use naturally occurring CO₂ is critical to current development since it represent more than 90% of the CO₂ that is available, large volumes of commercially available CO₂ captured from industrial and power plant sources have the potential to produce billions of additional barrels of trapped oil and age. Captured CO₂ also has the added environmental benefit of not being released into the atmosphere. Beside that also you find economic benefit from CO₂ EOR, An analysis commissioned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) projects potential oil resources recoverable with CO₂ EOR of up to 137 billion barrels, with 67 billion barrels economically recoverable at a price of \$85 a barrel. This represents more than three times the current U.S. proven reserves.

Carbon Capture and Storage, the collection of CO₂ from industrial sources and its injection underground, could contribute significantly to reductions in atmospheric emissions of greenhouse gases. Possible sites for injection include coal beds, deep saline aquifers, and depleted oil and gas reservoirs. Although aquifers have the greatest storage potential, injecting CO₂ into depleted oil and gas reservoirs can provide additional hydrocarbon production and improved storage security.

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By James P. Meyer PhD

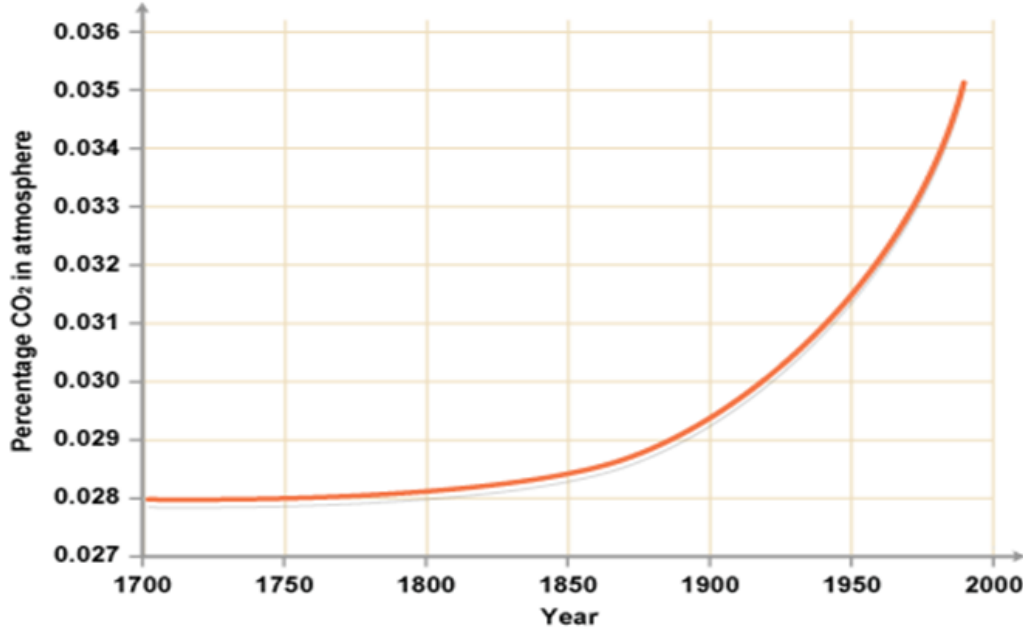
اختزال انبعاثات ثنائي أكسيد الكربون

جامعة البصرة للنفط والغاز / الهندسة الكيميائية وتكرير النفط

سجاد جاسم محمد

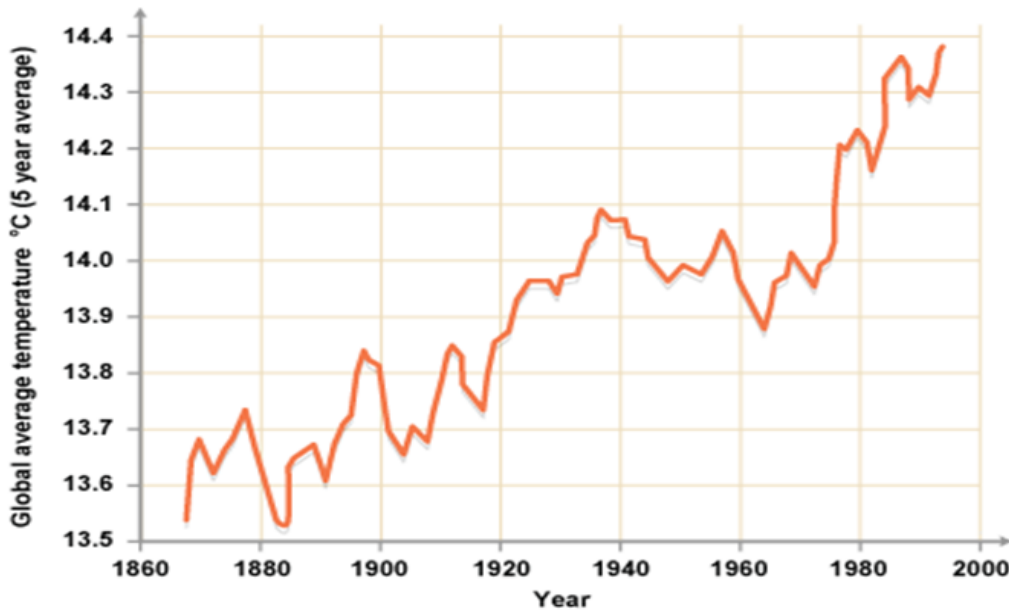
المقدمة: الاحتباس الحراري

ثنائي أكسيد الكربون
أحد الغازات التي
يتسبب بالاحتباس
الحراري، هذه العملية
قادرة على تغيير مناخ
الكرة الأرضية بشكل
خطير. نسبة ثنائي
أكسيد الكربون في
الجو ترتفع بسرعة من
قرن التاسع عشر لاحظ
من خلال الرسم البياني.



كما تشاهد من خلال الرسم البياني أعلاه، كمية ثنائي أكسيد الكربون في الجو ترتفع بسرعة عالية خلال ١٥٠ سنة الماضية بشكل ملحوظ، هذا أيضا سبب في ارتفاع معدلات درجات الحرارة. غاز ثنائي أكسيد الكربون مثل الميثان وبخار الماء

وغازات أخرى من
الغازات الدفيئة.
(Greenhouse gas)
إنها تمتص الطاقة
الحرارية وتمنعها من
الهروب من سطح
الأرض إلى الفضاء.
الكمية العظمى من ثنائي
أكسيد الكربون توجد
خلال الجو، معناها طاقة
حرارية أكبر ممتصة
وحرارة أعلى للأرض.



نتائج الاحتباس الحراري

الارتفاع القليل في درجات الحرارة العالم سوف تأخذ تأثير دراماتيكي على المناخ منها:

- طبيعة او نمط الطقس يتغير الى الجفاف في بعض المناطق والأخرى فيضان طوفان.
- سوف تذيب القمم الجليدية القطبية ، وترفع مستويات البحار وتتسبب في زيادة تآكل السواحل وفيضانات الأراضي المنخفضة - بما في ذلك الأراضي التي توجد بها المدن الكبرى

الان التساؤل المهم كيف نستطيع ان نختزل انبعاثات ثنائي أكسيد الكربون من الحقول النفطية من الصناعات الأخرى التي تنتج الاحتباس الحراري؟

ثنائي أكسيد الكربون المعزز لاستخراج النفط

Carbon Dioxide Enhanced Oil Recovery (CO2 EOR)

التعريف البسيط لهذه العملية تتم بحقن ثنائي أكسيد الكربون خلال المكمن النفطي لزيادة الإنتاج. تستخدم هذه العملية بعد ضخ النفط الممكن بالطريقة الاعتيادية او التقليدية .المرحلة الابتدائية والمرحلة الثانوية تمثل الطرق التقليدية بينما المرحلة الثالثة تمثل بطريقة ثنائي أكسيد الكربون المعزز لاستخراج النفط. CO2 EOR هذه العملية تمتلك فوائد بيئية. ثنائي أكسيد الكربون المنتشر تحت سطح الأرض في هذه العملية يكون ٢٠ بليون طن منه. ٩٠% من هذه الكمية من الغاز متوفرة، الحجم الكبير المتوفر بشكل شائع من ثنائي أكسيد الكربون من الصناعات هذه سوف تكون بدلا من ملوث للجو سوف تكون مصدر لاستخراج المزيد من مصادر الأرض وهي النفط. سوف يختزل كمية غاز ثنائي أكسيد الكربون الموجودة في الجو لتقليل اخطار الاحتباس الحراري والمشاكل البيئية الأخرى. بجانب ذلك كله هناك استثمار حقيقي للمصادر الطبيعية الغازات وما شابه ذلك، في دراسة بواسطة قسم الطاقة للمشاريع في الولايات المتحدة بانه يمكن انتاج ١٣٧ بليون برميل مع ٦٧ بليون برميل من هذه العملية مع سعر البرميل الواحد هذا سوف يمثل ثلاث اضعاف الاحتياطي في الولايات المتحدة هذا حقا يمثل استغلال للموارد الطبيعية المتوفرة بدلا من ان يكون مضرًا للبيئة.

تشمل المواقع المحتملة للحقن أحواض الفحم، ومستودعات المياه المالحة العميقة، ومستودعات النفط والغاز المستنفدة. على الرغم من أن مستودعات المياه الجوفية تتمتع بأكبر قدر ممكن من التخزين، فإن حقن ثاني أكسيد الكربون في مستودعات النفط والغاز المنضب يمكن أن يوفر إنتاجًا هيدروكربونيًا إضافيًا ويحسن أمن التخزين. مع العلم انه الحقن في بعض المواقع ليس لغرض استخراج النفط وانما فقط فوائد بيئية مثلما ذكر أعلاه.

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By James P. Meyer PhD

If not us, then who?

An environmental report from Indonesia

By: Mellysa

There is no doubt that Indonesia is a beautiful country. Full of gorgeous long beaches, a tropical climate, wonderful natural locations and a rich cultural heritage, Indonesia has become one of the world's premier tourist hot spots.

But unfortunately when it comes to environment, Indonesia is still far from the word "clean". According to a survey of expatriates living in Asia, India, China, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia and Hong Kong are regarded as dirties countries in Asia, while Singapore, Japan and Malaysia were regarded as the cleanest. Thailand, South Korea and Taiwan were in the middle.

Waste in Indonesia has created many problems. we can find garbage strewn everywhere, on the street, river, even beach. Per capita production of garbage is not high by world standards,

but it is growing fast. It poses a big threat to human and animal health. To get rid of the mass amount of garbage, people often burn it in hope to reduce the mess. But, they are polluting the environment as burning of garbage releases many toxic and greenhouse gases. The garbage can also contain toxic chemicals and metals that seep down into the soil and can cause various cancers.

Plastic products like bags and bottles are potentially the most harmful waste material thrown out in the open. With poor government planning and low levels of awareness about waste and recycling, Indonesia is now the second-largest plastic polluter in the world after China.

Trash is definitely still a big problem in Indonesia. This is all because the lack of environmental awareness. We all should

take part in keeping our surroundings clean. It doesn't have to be something big, let's start with the simple one; dispose garbage properly. Little things can make a big impact. If people stopped littering, a lot of positive changes would occur in both the economy and environment. It will keep our environment, ecosystems healthier, pristine, beautiful, and finally eco-friendliness would be on the rise.

In summary, it is important to be environmentally conscious in order to be able to live a healthy life and to pass a clean planet on to the next generations. While efforts are being made at the national and international level to protect our environment, it is also the responsibility of every citizen to use our environmental resources with care and protect them from degradation.

If not us, then who?

la pollution de l'air

Air pollution

آلودگی هوا



Written by: Zeyna

Translated by: Yama Hamid

French

Je pense que la pollution de l'air a un impact grave sur la vie de l'homme.

Cela est dû par la sur_utilisation des moyen de transport.

En effet, ces véhicules dégageant de la fumée peuvent affecter la couche d'ozone chargeant de stopper la fuite des rayons infrarouges et ultraviolets qui sont néfastes à toute vie.

De plus , en respirant ces fumée nous pourrions affecter des maladie cardio_vasculaire tels que l'asthme, et des problèmes de respiration ainsi de suite

Donc nous pouvons conclure que par l'action néfaste de l'homme notre environnement risque d'être endommager.

English

I think that air pollution has a serious impact on the life of man.

This is due to the over-use of the means of transport.

In fact, these vehicles that emit smoke can effect the ozone layer that stops the leakage of infrared and ultraviolet rays, which are harmful to all life.

In addition, by breathing these smoke we can affected by cardiovascular diseases such as asthma, and breathing problems and so on.

So we can conclude that by the harmful action of man our environment may be damaged.

Persian

من فکر می کنم که آلودگی هوا تاثیر جدی بر زندگی انسان دارد.

این به دلیل استفاده بیش از حد از وسایط نقلیه است.

در واقع، این وسایط نقلیه ای که دود منتشر می کنند، می توانند بر لایه اوزون که اشعه های مادون قرمز و ماوراء بنفش را متوقف می کند تأثیر بگذارند، که به زیان هرگونه زندگی می باشد.

علاوه بر این، با تنفس این دود ممکن است بیماری های قلبی عروقی مانند آسم و مشکلات تنفسی و غیره گریبان ما را بگیرد.

بنابراین می توانیم نتیجه گیری کنیم که با عمل مضر انسان، محیط زیست ما ممکن است آسیب ببیند.



Decrease the air pollutions by less use of private vehicles! با استفاده کمتر از وسایط نقلیه شخصی آلودگی هوا را کاهش دهید!



Written by:
Rajan Khodshanas

ترجمه شده توسط:

یما حمید

Due to being a lot of vehicles that uses fuel, being industrial factories, not being enough plants, trees and so on, the air pollution has increased.

به دلیل موجودیت بسیاری از وسایل نقلیه که از سوخت استفاده می کنند، کارخانه های صنعتی، نبود گیاهان و درختان کافی و غیره، آلودگی هوا افزایش یافته است.

This is dangerous and has negative effects on humans spirit and his live.

این خطرناک است و اثراتی منفی بر روحیه و زندگی انسان بر جای می گذارد.

Today people who are sick and have heart attacks is because of air pollutions.

امروزه افرادی که بیمار هستند و حملات قلبی دارند، به دلیل آلودگی هوا است.

If we use private transportation less in the societies, we can keep the air clean. And people will not get sick because of air pollution or won't face to any other illnesses related to the air pollutions.

اگر ما از حمل و نقل خصوصی کمتر در جوامع استفاده کنیم، می توانیم هوا را پاک نگه داریم. و مردم به علت آلودگی هوا بیمار نخواهند شد یا با بیماری های دیگر مرتبط با آلودگی هوا مواجه نخواهند گشت.

The Global Movement for Change
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[www.facebook.com/
AcademicResearchGroup](http://www.facebook.com/AcademicResearchGroup)

Global Solidarity for Positive Changes!



The Global Movement for Change

The global movement for change works globally to be effected for bringing positive changes in the both ways of thinking and living. This movement believes that most of the issues like inequality, poverty and environmental issues especially different kind of pollutions are come from the way of our thinking and the way of our living. And these must be changed if we want to have the planet earth a better place for living.

The “Our Planet ISSUES” magazine

This magazine is the organ of the global movement for change that is the voice of students and millions of sufferer people from different countries, different places and cultures but not the authorities. It issues all the matters and the ideas of its members and the peoples that come from different countries, places and cultures reflecting their conditions all towards the positive changes.

Calling for the contents for the next issues of this magazine!

Dear honorable students and readers!

First of all, thank you very much for your attention to the “Our Planet ISSUES” global magazine.

Your participation in the magazine is a great honor for “the Global Movement for Change”. Therefore, you are kindly requested to take part in preparing the contents of “Our Planet ISSUES” global magazine.

The next issues of the magazine is going to issue at the end of each month. Therefore, you can send your contents during each month until the 20th of the month to the magazine through its Gmail address.

For writing/preparing the contents, you can do one or some of the followings:

1. You can send a picture or photo which reflects any issue of the subjects that our planet earth is faced with them, plus description regarding that picture or photo.
2. You can write a short article about inequality, poverty or environmental conditions (air pollutions, water pollutions and etc.) of your place.
3. Finding the news on the magazines and newspapers or internet pages and read them, then you can write your opinion or conclusion about, and send your work.

4. Choose one of the issues that our planet is encountered with, and write your feeling or ideas related to that issue.
5. Write your memory or experience of one of the difficulties or problems related to the issues of today world. For example in the field of: inequality, poverty, unemployment, pollutions and etc.
6. Write your suggestions that how humanity can have a better social behavior towards having better societies and finally a better world.
7. Any initiative of yours.

Thanks in advance for your cooperation with this magazine.

The Global Movement for Change